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ABSTRACT

Two articles propose two systems for American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) translations of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA): Multibet 1.0 and Unibet 1.0. Multibet 1.0 consists of a set of names and a set of ASCII translations for the letters and diacritics of the 1979 version of the "Principles of the International Phonetic Alphabet." It also includes names and ASCII translations for the extended IPA system of Ian Maddieson's "Patterns of Sounds" (1984). The names that have been devised are of six types: (1) direct ASCII equivalents of IPA characters; (2) standard names of letters in other alphabets; (3) names referring to sounds widely known to be found in particular languages; (4) names based on the letter's visual form; (5) articulatory modifications of ASCII characters; and (6) names that are essentially attempts to make up new letter names for English phonemes. Unibet 1.0 is a system of single-character ASCII representations for phonemically transcribed English. (MSE)

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3. MULTIBET 1.0: A Proposal for an ASCII Translation and a Set of Names for Extended IPA Notation

Brian MacWhinney and Kathy Marengo

This chapter provides a set of names and a set of ASCII translations for the letters and diacritics of the 1979 version of the "Principles of the International Phonetic Alphabet."[3] We have also devised names and ASCII translations for the extended IPA system of Ian Maddieson's "Patterns of Sounds" published by Cambridge University Press in 1984. We will call these representations "names" and we will refer to the IPA characters as "letters." This system of names and translations is being offerred as a tentative working proposal. We hope that readers will send criticisms of the proposed names and translations to Brian MacWhinney. We will use these criticisms to shape future versions of the current proposals.

The names we have devised are of six types:

1. Direct ASCII equivalents of IPA letters. For example, the letter "p" in IPA notation is exactly ASCII "p". Digraphs such as IPA "oe" or "ae" which have the two characters joined are simply given the names "oslashe" and "aslashe." Coarticulated sounds such as k=p are named kligp.
2. Standard names of letters in other alphabets. IPA includes several standard Greek letters, which have names in Greek such as phi, epsilon, and theta. It also includes the Runic letter "edh."
3. Names referring to sounds that are widely known to be found in particular languages. For example, the name for a palatal lateral is "Italianl", since this sound in Italian is familiar to many linguists.
4. Names based on the visual form of the letter. These include "bari", "updownr", "slasho", and the like.
5. Articulatory modifications of ASCII characters. For example, retroflexed dental-alveolars are called "retd" and "rett."
6. Names that are essentially attempts to make up new letter names for English phonemes. These include "sha" and "zha."

In making up the names, the following abbreviations have been used:

Full Form:	Abbreviation:
barred	bar
hooked	hook
doubled	doub
upside-down	updown
backwards	back
looped	loop
script	script
short	short
retroflexed	ret
palatal	pal
implosive	imp
ejective	eject
clicked	click
flapped	flap
dental	den
dental alveolar	denalv
palato-alveolar	palalv
ligature	lig

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[3]One published source for this table is Pamela Grunwell's "Clinical Phonology" published by Aspen Systems Corporation in 1982.

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alveolar	alv
fricative	fric
labio	lab
unrounded	unrou
rounded	rou
affricate	aff
uvular	uv
voiced	voice
unvoiced	unvoice
trill	trill
lateral	lat
pharyngeal	phar
capital	cap

When a letter is actually a composition of two other letters, the name for that letter uses a hyphen, as in "t-sha" for the affricate composed of a "t" followed by a "sha."

Lines with asterisks do not appear in IPA but only in Maddieson's book "Patterns of Sounds". The other lines are standard IPA symbols. There are also 4 IPA symbols that are listed at the bottom of the chart as "other symbols". They are indicated by a #. They are S, Z, tl, and LF.

Maddieson distinguishes dental, dental-alveolar, alveolar, and palatal-alveolar positions for sounds like /t/ and /n/ whereas IPA treats these all as equivalent. To accomodate these distinctions, we use the symbols t, t>, T, and T> for the four positions of the voiceless stop. Other dental-alveolar sounds are given four analogous symbols. However, Maddieson does not distinguish the four positions for retroflex sounds.

		ASCII	Code	Articulation
NASALS				
ɱ		m	m	voiced bilabial nasal
ɱ		M	hookm	voiced labiodental nasal
n		n	n	voiced dental nasal
"n"	•	n>	denalvn	voiced dental-alveolar nasal
n	•	N	alvn	voiced alveolar nasal
ɳ		n@	retn	voiced retroflex nasal
n̠	•	N>	palalvn	voiced palato-alveolar nasal
nɲ	•	n=ny	nligpaln	voiced dental-palatal nasal
ɲ		ny	paln	voiced palatal nasal
ŋ		ng	engma	voiced velar nasal
ɴ		Nn	uvn	voiced uvular nasal
ŋ͡m	•	m=ng	mligengma	voiced labial-velar nasal
PLOSIVES				
p		p	p	voiceless bilabial plosive
b		b	b	voiced bilabial plosive
t		t	t	voiceless dental plosive
"t"	•	t>	denalvt	voiceless dental-alveolar plosive
t	•	T	alvt	voiceless alveolar plosive
t̠	•	T>	palalvt	voiceless palato-alveolar plosive
d		d	d	voiced dental plosive
"d"	•	d>	denalvd	voiced dental-alveolar plosive
d	•	D	alvd	voiced alveolar plosive
d̠	•	D>	palalvd	voiced palato-alveolar plosive
ʈ		t@	rett	voiceless retroflexed dental-alveolar plosive
ɖ		d@	retd	voiced retroflexed dental-alveolar plosive

c		c	c	voiceless palatal plosive (not the standard c of English)
ɟ		gy	palg	voiced palatal plosive
k		k	k	voiceless velar plosive
g		g	g	voiced velar plosive
q		q	q	voiceless uvular plosive
ɢ		G	uvstop	voiced uvular plosive
t͡c	•	t=c	tligc	voiceless dental-palatal plosive
k͡p		k=p	kligp	voiceless labial-velar plosive
g͡b		g=b	gligb	voiced labial-velar plosive
*ʛ	•	*G	pharstop	voiced pharyngeal plosive
ʔ		?	glot	glottal plosive

FRICATIVES (MEDIAN)

ɸ		P	phi	voiceless bilabial fricative
ɸ'	•	P'	ejectphi	voiceless bilabial ejective fricative
β		B	beta	voiced bilabial fricative
f		f	f	voiceless labio-dental fricative
f'	•	f'	ejectf	voiceless labio-dental ejective fricative
v		v	v	voiced labio-dental fricative
θ		th	theta	voiceless dental fricative
ð		dh	edh	voiced dental fricative
s		s	s	voiceless dental sibilant fricative
s̪	•	s>	denalvs	voiceless dental-alveolar sibilant fricative
s̪'	•	s>'	denalvejects	voiceless dental-alveolar sibilant ejective fricative
ʂ'	•	s@'	retejects	voiceless retroflex sibilant ejective fricative
ɕ'	•	s2'	sswig	voiceless palatal sibilant ejective fricative
ʃ	#	S	alvs	voiceless alveolar sibilant fricative
ʃ'	•	S'	alvejects	voiceless alveolar sibilant ejective fricative

z		z	z	voiced dental sibilant fricative
z>	•	z>	denalvz	voiced dental-alveolar sibilant fricative
Z	#	Z	alvz	voiced alveolar sibilant fricative
ʂ		s@	rets	voiceless retroflex fricative
ʐ		z@	retz	voiced retroflex fricative
ʃ		sh	sha	voiceless palato-alveolar sibilant fricative
ʃ'	•	sh'	ejectsha	voiceless palato-alveolar sibilant ejective fricative
ʒ		zh	zha	voiced palato-alveolar sibilant fricative
ç		C	cedillac	voiceless palatal fricative
ʝ		J	j	voiced palatal fricative
x		x	x	voiceless velar fricative
x'	•	x'	ejectx	voiceless velar ejective fricative
ɣ		gh	gamma	voiced velar fricative
χ		X	chi	voiceless uvular fricative
χ'	•	X'	ejectchi	voiceless uvular ejective fricative
ʁ		Rr	updowncapr	voiced uvular fricative
ʍ		W	updownw	voiceless labial-velar fricative
ħ		H	barh	voiceless pharyngeal fricative
ʕ		?	back?	voiced pharyngeal fricative
h		h	h	voiceless glottal fricative
ɦ		h0	hookh	voiced glottal fricative

APPROXIMANT (MEDIAN)

ʋ		dw	dutchw	voiced labio-dental approximant
ɹ		RH	updownr	voiced alveolar approximant
ɹ̪	•	rh>	denalvupdownr	voiced dental-alveolar approximant
ɻ		rh@	retupdownr	voiced retroflex approximant
j		j	j	voiced palatal approximant

ɥ		hm	updownhm	voiced velar approximant
ɥ		pw	updownh	voiceless labial-palatal approximant
w		w	w	voiced labial-velar approximant

LATERAL FRICATIVE

ɬ		lh	welshl	voiceless dental lateral fricative
ɬ	•	lh>	denalvwelshl	voiceless dental-alveolar lateral fricative
ɬ	•	LH>	palalvwelshl	voiceless palato-alveolar lateral fricative
ɬ'	•	lh>'	ejectwelshl	voiceless dental-alveolar lateral ejective fricative
ɮ		zl	zulul	voiced dental lateral fricative
ɮ	•	zl>	denalvzulul	voiced dental-alveolar lateral fricative
ɮ	•	ZL	alvzulul	voiced alveolar lateral fricative
ɮ	•	ZL>	palalvzulul	voiced palato-alveolar lateral fricative
x͡ɬ	•	x^lh	xligwelshl	voiceless velar-alveolar lateral fricative

AFFRICATES

pf		p^f	p-f	voiceless labio-dental affricate
bv		b^v	b-v	voiced labio-dental affricate
tθ	•	t^th	t-theat	voiceless dental affricate
tθ'	•	t^th'	ejectt-theta	voiceless dental ejective affricate
dð	•	d^dh	d-edh	voiced dental affricate
ts		t^s	t-s	voiceless dental sibilant affricate
ts	•	t^s>	denalvt-s	voiceless dental-alveolar affricate
ʦ	•	T^S	alvt-s	voiceless alveolar sibilant affricate
ts'	•	t^s'	ejectt-s	voiceless dental sibilant ejective affricate
ts'	•	t^s>'	ejectdenalvt-s	voiceless dental-alveolar sibilant eject affricate
ʦ'	•	T^S'	alvejectt-s	voiceless alveolar sibilant ejective affricate
ʈʂ	•	t@^s@'	retejectt-s	voiceless retroflex ejective affricate
tʃ		T^SH>	t-sha	voiceless palato-alveolar sibilant affricate

t͡ʃ'	*	T^SH>'	palalvejectt-sha	voiceless palato-alveolar sib eject affricate
d͡z		d^z	d-z	voiced dental sibilant affricate
d͡z	*	d^z>	denalvd-z	voiced dental-alveolar sibilant affricate
d͡z	*	D^Z	alvd-z	voiced alveolar sibilant affricate
d͡z'	*	D^Z'	alvejectd-z	voiced alveolar sibilant ejective affricate
d͡ʒ	*	D^ZH>	palalvd-zha	voiced palato-alveolar sibilant affricate
d͡ʒ'	*	D^ZH>'	palalvejectd-zha	voiced palato-alveolar sibilant eject affricate
t͡ɹ	*	t^rh	t-updownr	voiceless alveolar affricate
t͡r	*	t@^r@	t-trillr	voiceless retroflex affricated trill
d͡r	*	d@^r@	d-trillr	voiced retroflex affricated trill
c͡ç	*	c^C	c-cedillac	voiceless palatal affricate
c͡ç'	*	c^C'	ejectc-cedillac	voiceless palatal ejective affricate
ɟ͡ʝ	*	gy^J	palg-j	voiced palatal affricate
c͡ɕ	*	c^s2	c-sswig	voiceless palatal sibilant affricate
k͡x		k^x	k-x	voiceless velar affricate
k͡x'	*	k^x'	ejectk-x	voiceless velar ejective affricate
q͡χ	*	q^X	q-chi	voiceless uvular affricate
t͡ɬ	*	t^lh	t-welshl	voiceless dental lateral affricate
t͡ɬ'	*	t^lh>	denalvt-welshl	voiceless dental-alveolar lateral affricate
t͡ɬ	*	T^LH	alvt-welshl	voiceless alveolar lateral affricate
t͡ɬ'	*	T^LH'	alvejectt-welshl	voiceless alveolar lateral ejective affricate
t̪͡ɬ'	*	t^lh>'	denalvejectt-welshl	voiceless dental-alveolar eject lat affricate
k͡ɬ	*	K^LH	k-welshl	voiceless velar plosive with alveolar lateral fric release
k͡ɬ'	*	k^lh'	ejectk-welshl	voiceless laterally-released velar ejective affricate

LATERAL (APPROXIMANT)

l		l	l	voiced dental lateral approximant
l̪	*	l>	denalvl	voiced dental-alveolar lateral approximant

l	•	L	alvl	voiced alveolar lateral approximant
l̠	•	L>	palalvl	voiced palato-alveolar lateral approximant
ɭ		l@	retl	voiceless retroflex lateral approximant*
ʎ		gl	italianl	voiced palatal lateral approximant

TRILL

r̪		r	trillr	voiced dental trill
"r̪"	•	r>	denalvtrillr	voiced dental-alveolar trill
r	•	R	alvtrillr	voiced alveolar trill
ʀ		?R	uvtrillr	voiced uvular trill
ɾ	#	ft	frictrill	alveolar fricative trill

TAP OR FLAP

ɾ̪		fl	flapr	voiced dental flap
"ɾ̪"	•	fl>	denalvflapr	voiced dental-alveolar flap
ɾ	•	FL	alvflapr	voiced alveolar flap
ɽ		fl@	retflapr	voiced retroflex flap
ɺ	#	LF	alvlatflap	voiced alveolar lateral flap
"ɺ"	•	lf>	denalvlatflap	voiced dental-alveolar lateral flap
ɭ̆	•	lf@	retlatflap	voiced retroflex lateral flap
r̪r̪	•	rr	denrsound	voiced dental r-sound
"r r"	•	rr>	denalvrsound	voiced dental-alveolar r-sound
r r	•	RR	alvrsound	voiced alveolar r-sound
ɒ	•	dt	dentap	voiced dental tap
ⱱ	•	ldf	labdenflap	voiced labio-dental flap

EJECTIVE

p'		p'	ejectp	voiceless bilabial ejective stop
b'	•	b'	ejectb	voiced bilabial ejective stop

ʈ		t'	ejectt	voiceless dental ejective stop
ʈ'	*	t>'	denalvejectt	voiceless dental-alveolar ejective stop
ʈ'	*	T'	alvejectt	voiceless alveolar ejective stop
ɖ'	*	D'	alvejectd	voiced alveolar ejective stop
c'	*	ty'	ejectc	voiceless palatal ejective stop
k'		k'	ejectk	voiceless velar ejective stop
ɡ'	*	g'	ejectg	voiced velar ejective stop
ɢ'	*	q'	ejectq	voiceless uvular ejective stop

IMPLOSIVE

ɓ	*	p|	impp	voiceless bilabial implosive
ɓ		b|	impb	voiced bilabial implosive
ɗ		d|	impd	voiced dental implosive
ɗ	*	d|>	denalvimpd	voiced dental-alveolar implosive
ɗ	*	D|	alvimpd	voiced alveolar implosive
ʈ	*	T|	alvimpt	voiceless alveolar implosive
ʄ	*	ʄ|	impj	voiced palatal implosive
ɠ		g|	impg	voiced velar implosive
ʛ	*	G|	impuvstop	voiced uvular implosive

CLICK (MEDIAN)

ʘ		p!	labclick	voiceless bilabial click
ǀ		t!	denclick	voiceless dental click
ǀ	*	T!	alvclick	voiceless alveolar click
ǀ	*	T!>	palalvclick	voiceless palato-alveolar click
ǂ		d!	palclick	voiceless palatal click

LATERAL CLICK

ǁ		ll	latclick	voiceless lateral click

ʎ	•	gl!	pallatclick	voiceless palatal lateral click
		UNROUNDED VOWELS:		
i		i	i	high front unrounded vowel
ɨ		I	bari	high central unrounded vowel
ɯ		U	doubu	high back unrounded vowel
ɪ		ii	iota	lowered high front unrounded vowel
e		e	e	mid front unrounded vowel
ɤ		eo	shortgamma	mid back unrounded vowel
ə		eh	schwa	mid central unrounded
ɜ	•	EE	backepsilon	lower mid central unrounded vowel
ɛ		E	epsilon	lower mid front unrounded vowel
ʌ		EO	caret	lower mid back unrounded vowel
æ		ae	aslashe	raised low front unrounded vowel
ɐ		A	updowna	raised low central unrounded vowel
ä		a	a	low central unrounded vowel
ɑ		aa	scripta	low back unrounded vowel
		ROUNDED VOWELS:		
y		y	y	high front rounded vowel
ʉ		uu	baru	high central rounded vowel
u		u	u	high back rounded vowel
ʏ		Y	capy	lowered high front rounded vowel
ʊ		oo	loopo	lowered high back rounded vowel
ø		O	slasho	mid front rounded vowel
o		o	o	mid back rounded vowel
ɵ		eh	baro	mid central rounded vowel
œ		oe	oslashe	lower mid front rounded vowel

ɔ		aw	openo	lower mid back rounded vowel
ɶ		OE	caposlashcape	low front rounded vowel
ɒ		AA	updownscripta	low back rounded vowel

DIPHTHONGS:

ie	•	i^e	i-e	high front unrounded to mid front unrounded
ia	•	i^a	i-a	high front unrounded to low central unrounded
io	•	i^o	i-o	high front unrounded to mid back rounded
iu	•	i^u	i-u	high front unrounded to high back rounded
ɪe	•	ii^e	iota-e	lowered high front unrounded to mid front unrounded
ei	•	e^i	e-i	mid front unrounded to high front unrounded
ea	•	e^a	e-a	mid front unrounded to low central unrounded
eo	•	e^o	e-o	mid front unrounded to mid back rounded
eu	•	e^u	e-u	mid front unrounded to high back rounded
ew	•	e^uu	e-u	mid front unrounded to high central rounded
ɛi	•	E^i	epsilon-i	lower mid front unrounded to high front unrounded
ae	•	a^e	a-e	low central unrounded to mid front unrounded
iɨ	•	i^I	i-bari	high central unrounded to high front unrounded
ɨa	•	I^a	bari-a	high central unrounded to low central unrounded
əɨ	•	eh^I	schwa-bari	mid central unrounded to high central unrounded
əi	•	eh^i	schwa-i	mid central unrounded to high front unrounded
əu	•	eh^u	schwa-u	mid central unrounded to high back rounded
ɜi	•	EE^i	backepsilon-i	lower mid central unro to high front unrounded
aɨ	•	a^I	a-bari	low central unrounded to high central unrounded
ai	•	a^i	a-i	low central unrounded to high front unrounded
ae	•	a^e	a-e	low central unrounded to mid front unrounded
ao	•	a^o	a-o	low central unrounded to mid back rounded
au	•	a^u	a-u	low central unrounded to high back rounded

aɯ	•	a^uu	a-baru	low central unrounded to high back unrounded
ʊo	•	u^o	u-o	high back rounded to higher mid back rounded
ʊa	•	u^a	u-a	high back rounded to low central unrounded
ʊɪ	•	u^ii	u-iota	high back rounded to high front unrounded
ou	•	o^u	o-u	mid back rounded to high back rounded
oa	•	o^a	o-a	mid back rounded to low central unrounded
oe	•	o^e	o-e	mid back rounded to mid front unrounded
oi	•	o^i	o-i	mid back rounded to high front unrounded
ɔo	•	aw^o	openo-o	lower mid back rounded to higher mid back rounded
ɔu	•	aw^u	openo-u	lower mid back rounded to high back rounded

Diacritics can be noted by adding further qualifiers connected to the main description with hyphens. The diacritics we recognize are:

DESCRIPTION	ASCII
NASALITY	
tilde for nasalization	-N
prenasalized	+N +M +ny +ng +mn
nasally-released	-nr -M -ny -ng -mn
nasal emission	-ne
denasalization	-dn
LIP SYMBOLS	
rounded	-ro
unrounded	-ur
inverted	-i
STOP RELEASE SYMBOLS	
creaky	-c
breathy	-hh
preaspirated	+h
aspirated	-h
unaspirated	-uh
unreleased	-unr
fricated	-f
affricated	-af
approximant	-ap
lateralized release	-lr

TONGUE SYMBOLS

dentalized	-d
palatalized	-j
lateralized	-l
labialized	-w
retroflexed	-r
velarized	-k
pharyngealized	-?
laryngealized	-q
raised	-u
lowered	-lo
advanced	-A
retracted	-R
central	-c
fronted	-f
backed	-b

SOUND SOURCE SYMBOLS

voiced	-v
voiceless	-0
breathy voiced	-H
glottalized	-?
devoiced	-dv
implosive	|
frictionalized	-ff
whistled	-wh
trilled	-tr
ejective stop	'

TIMING

lengthened	:
half-long	-hl
shortened	-s
ligature, combiner	=
syllabic consonant	-sy

PITCH and JUNCTURE (code after syllabic boundary)

high rise	-hr
low rise	-lr
rise-fall	-rf
low fall	-lf
high fall	-hf
fall rise	-fr
rising head	-rh
falling head	-fh
(non-tonetic) stress	-nt
open juncture	-oj
checked juncture	-cj
primary stress	-1
secondary stress	-2
tertiary stress	-3

BOUNDARIES

morph boundary	#
syllable boundary	$
phonemic brackets	/ /
phonetic brackets	[ ]
major word group	!
minor word group	|

CODING CONVENIENCES

unclear, unintelligible	-un
questionable segment	-qu
cover segment	-co

Tiers Dependent on the Phonetic Tier

In the CHILDES coding scheme version 1.1 given in Appendix 2, we show how a variety of coding tiers can be made dependent upon the main morphemic text line. This is done by a series of scoping conventions that show where in the main line a given secondary features occurred. This same principle of tier coding in reference to a main line can be extended to deal with detailed coding of suprasegmental properties of the speech stream. The string of phonetic symbols for the segments of the main text line now serve the function that was served by the morphemic line for the corpus as a whole. Dependent on this tier, we can have tiers that code such things as glottal function, tongue movements, pitch contour, or nasal activity. Schematically, we would have this structure:

*BOB: What did you say?
%spa: $REQ, $COM
%pos: $QUES, $AUX, $PRO, $MV
%pho: w@t dId ju: sel
!glo: <7-11> creaky
!nas: <1-2> slight closure

The tiers that depend on a secondary tier such as the phonetic tier are marked with an exclamation mark at the beginning. Conventions have not yet been worked out for coding in this way. However, it provides a practical alternative to attempting to insert suprasegmental information into the phonetic coding line. One can code suprasegmentals directly on the phonetic line by appending diacritics to vowel nuclei and to syllable boundary symbols. However, this sort of coding decreases legibility and we would suggest that it is better to code suprasegmental features on separate tiers, rather than attempting to fit them into a single line along with segmental information.

4. UNIBET 1.0: A Proposal for a Single-Character Translation of IPA for English

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In order to provide a system of single character representations for phonemically (not phonetically) transcribed English, researchers may want to use the following ASCII translations of IPA symbols. Most of the ASCII translations were taken from a draft report of the ALVEY Speech Group sent to us by Dr. R.A.W. Bladon.[4]

ASCII	IPA Name	Example Word(s)
b	b	bed
d	d	sad
D	edh	that
dZ	d-zha	edge
f	f	fun
g	g	good
h	h	had
j	j	you
k	k	key
l	l	live
m	m	man
n	n	nice
N	engma	sing
p	p	put
r	r	run
s	s	sun
S	sha	shot
t	t	ton
T	theta	thin
tS	t-sha	much
v	v	vice
w	w	walk
z	z	zip
Z	zha	measure

VOWELS

i	i	bead
I	iota	bid
e	e	bed
&	a-e	bad
A	scripta	card
Q	updownscripta	cod, pot
O	openo	bought, cord
U	loopo	good
u	u	boot
E	epsilon	bet
o	o	boat
V	caret	bud
3	backepsilon	bird
@	schwa	allow, again

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DIPTHONGS

eI	e-iota	day
@U	schwa-loopo	know
aI	a-iota	eye
aU	a-loopo	cow
OI	openo-iota	boy
I@	iota-schwa	beer
e@	e-schwa	bare
U@	loopo-schwa	tour

DIACRITICS for the UNIBET System:

PITCH

high rise	'
low rise	7
rise-fall	^
low fall	-
high fall	{
fall rise	}
rising head	1

Some examples of how Unibet is used are given in the Alvey Speech Group Draft Report:

Dictionary entries:	
software	"sQftwe@
cartridge	"kA:trIdZ
understanding	%Vnd@"st&ndIN@* notification
%n@UtIfI"keISn+%	
Systems other than those	2sIst@mz }VD@ D@n D@Uz
proposed here would be	pr@0p@Uzd Ohi@ : wUd bI
nonstandard ALVEY usage	"nQn st&nd@d 0&1vI 0ju:sIdZ !
there would be no objection	D@r @d bI "n@U @b"dZekSn+%
whatever to their continued	wQt ev@ " t@ De@ k@n2tInju:d
use and in making these	}ju:s ! @n In }meIkIN Di:z
recommendations we took	0rek@men0deISn+%z | wi: "tUk
into account the need for	IntU @7kaUnt | D@ "ni:d f@
translation	tr&nz leISn+%